

OPTIONAL INFORMATION	
Name of School:	Date of Inspection:
Vocational Program/Course/Room:	Signature of Inspector:

## PERSONNEL PROTECTION FOR ELECTRICAL WORK SELF INSPECTION CHECKLIST

**Instructions:** This checklist covers the regulations issued by the U.S. Department of Labor - OSHA under the General Industry standard 29 CFR 1910.335 which was adopted by reference. It applies to both students and school district employees who potentially face a risk of electrical shock. This checklist does not apply to qualified persons working on generation, transmission, and distribution installations; communications installations; installations in vehicles; and railway installations. Definitions of underlined terms are provided at the end of the checklist to help you understand some of the questions. See also checklist for Personal Protective Equipment.

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| 1. Are students/teachers working in areas where there are potential electrical hazards provided with and required to use electrical protective equipment that is appropriate for the specific parts of the body to be protected and for the work to be performed? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(1)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 2. Is the protective equipment maintained in a safe, reliable condition and periodically inspected or tested? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(1)(ii)]  | Y N N/A DK |

Comments/Corrective Action

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| 3. | If the insulating capability of protective equipment is subject to damage during use, is the insulating material protected? (For example, an outer covering of leather is /sometimes used for the protection of rubber insulating material.) [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(1)(iii)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 4. | Are students/teachers required to wear nonconductive head protection where there is a danger of head injury from electric shock or burns due to contact with exposed energized parts? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(1)(iv)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 5. | Are students/teachers required to wear protective equipment for the eyes and face whenever there is danger of injury to the eyes or face from electric arcs or flashes or from flying objects resulting from electrical explosion? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(1)(v)]  | Y N N/A DK |
| 6. | When working near exposed energized conductors or circuit parts, is each student/teacher required to use insulated tools or handling equipment if the tool or handling equipment might make contact with such conductors or parts? (If the insulating capability of insulated tool or handling equipment is subject to damage, the insulating material shall be protected.) [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(2)(i)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 7. | Is the use of fuse handling equipment insulated from the circuit voltage required to be used to remove or install fuses when the fuse terminals are energized? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(2)(i)(A)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| 8. | Are ropes and handlines used near exposed energized parts nonconductive? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(2)(i)(B)]   | Y N N/A DK |

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| 9.  | Are protective shields, protective barriers or insulating material used to protect each student/teacher from shock, burns or other electrically related injuries while that student/teacher is working near exposed energized parts which might be accidentally contacted or where dangerous electric heating or arcing might occur? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(2)(ii)] | Y N N/A DK |
| 10. | Are the following alerting techniques used to warn and protect students/teachers from the hazards which could cause injury due to electric shock, burns, or failure of electrical equipment parts? [29 CFR 1910.335(a)(2)(ii)]   | Y N N/A DK |
| (1) | Safety signs, safety symbols, or accident prevention tags shall be used where necessary to warn students/teachers about electrical hazards which may endanger them.  |            |
| (2) | Barricades shall be used in conjunction with safety signs where it is necessary to prevent or limit student/teacher access to work areas exposing students/teachers to uninsulated energized conductors or circuit parts. Conductive barricades may not be used where they might cause an electrical contact hazard.   |            |
| (3) | If signs and barricades do not provide sufficient warning and protection from electrical hazards, an attendant shall be stationed to warn and protect students.  |            |

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Definitions:

Qualified person means one familiar with the construction and operation of the equipment and the hazards involved. Whether a teacher/student is considered to be a "qualified person" depends upon various circumstances in the workplace. It is possible and, in fact, likely for an individual to be considered "qualified" with regard to certain equipment in the workplace, but "unqualified" as to other equipment. A person who is undergoing on-the-job training and who, in the course of such training, has demonstrated an ability to perform duties safely at his or her level of training and who is under the direct supervision of a qualified person is considered to be a qualified person for the performance of those duties.